

## THE DEPARTMENT WORKERS

Interesting Gossip Gleaned Among Employees of Government Bureaus.

### DR. ADELBERT A. TAYLOR'S PENSION OFFICE WORK

As An Expert He Holds High Rank There—Incident of a Negro Officeholder's Resentment of Being Designated a Colored Man.

Among the list of bright young men who have given the Government the benefit of knowledge acquired while in the public service is Dr. Adelbert A. Taylor, of the medical division of the Pension Office.

Dr. Taylor is a native of Ohio, and was educated in the schools of that State. After graduating he decided to enter the Department service, and acting upon this decision he passed the civil service examination, making a fine average. Appointed in 1890 to a clerkship in the Pension Office, he was first assigned to the admitted files, where by close attention to the duties pertaining to the position he became an expert in file work. On account of his qualifications in this branch of work he was transferred to the files attached to the division of special examination. Later on a detail being called for by the Board of Pension Appeals, Dr. Taylor was selected for the position.

Matriulating in one of the leading medical schools of the city soon after his entrance into Government service, he gave every spare moment of time to the study of his chosen profession, with the result that he now stands well equipped with a most thorough medical education, though yet a young man.

Since entering the medical division he has had further opportunity to add to his knowledge by reason of the vast amount of evidence that requires the examination and judgment of skilled men of the profession. His many friends and associates predict for him a brilliant future.

Speaking of the rumored reappointment of J. H. Deveau, the negro collector of the port of Savannah, a well-known Pension Office clerk who formerly resided in Georgia relates an incident illustrative of extreme partiality on the part of this official.

A deputy marshal by the name of John White had occasion to write to Deveau, and addressed him as "Tom, J. H. Deveau (colored)." A reply was soon received from the collector, and the envelope was addressed to "Mr. John White (white)." This same John White was once assigned to duty at the Federal court of the southern district of Georgia, and being quite green in reality, he was with a proud air to the usual place within the bar, gave a rap with his staff, and looked around. Then his nerve snapped, and he fled from the scene, and was about to collapse when, catching sight of "his honor" glaring at him over his glasses, he hurriedly turned and fled. "Oyez, oyez—e-r-r—oh, yes, oh Lord, please help the United States and the honorable court."

A rather questionable joke was turned on a Union Building Government employee recently. A certain young man had for several days been in the habit of purchasing a pound of candy at lunch hour for a certain member of the charming sex. This candy was always stowed away in some snug place until 4 o'clock, and then, but to revert to the point directly: Saturday the hiding place of the candy was located by a few of the employees, who made way with it. Then a "planer" was substituted in the box, the watchman "fixed," and the hour for departure eagerly waited for.

Four o'clock came, and at the tap of the big gong the young man in question took the supposed box of candy under his arm and wended his way to the elevator. On this occasion the watchman was unusually alert, and insisted on a pass for the box which it was known the candy man did not have. As the pass was not forthcoming the watchman demanded to know the contents of the box.

"With pleasure, my dear Gaston," mockingly replied the unbuttoned clerk. "I'm after you, my dear Alphonse," sarcastically retorted the watchman, rapidly undressing the carefully tied-up box. "Ah! what have you here, my dear Mr. Tiooligan? This is not candy, but a planer—and Government property, too! How do you account for this, sir?" demanded the watchman.

Consternation and indignation reigned supreme in the breast of the young candy man, while a number of his co-workers around enjoying the confusion of the companion, assumed great indignation and surprise.

Explanations followed, however, and the candy man, relieved from his predicament, ditto candy, said that "the drinks were on him," and as the watchman was also with about a dozen other employees, called on the "corner." Arriving there the candy man took the "barkeep" off to one side and told him to produce the worst whisky and meanest cigars in the house, when called for, and keep the thing going for five rounds, charging the most money possible.

Mr. "Barkeep" followed directions explicitly. As a consequence, the bad whisky got in its work, and at the end of the fifth order, the bar called for a replacement—but the candy man had disappeared. It was on the jokers—and eleven of them were thirteen days out from the pay-day.

The watchman was the only man with money, and—well, it's "planer" enough to all that main joker won't stand for any more playing against the gains.

The General Land Office boasts of something of a novelty in the nature of three women lawyers. The ladies filling these positions are Mrs. Jennie L. Munroe, Mrs. Kate M. Burt, and Mrs. Emma C. Bailey. Mrs. Bailey was recently admitted to a post-graduate course at the Columbia University. These ladies are ranked as able lawyers, and are entrusted with much of the expert work of the department. They send especially valuable in the "contest work" of the Land Office—that is, in cases where the homes of parties are involved. The satisfactory adjustment of these difficulties frequently concerns the payment of thousands of dollars.

Mr. Willis Smith, a messenger in the Office of Indian Affairs, has held that position about as long as any person in his bureau. He secured his appointment fully thirty years ago, and during that time has seen many wholesale changes in the department. His position, however, appears to be without the jurisdiction of these changes, and he has never had cause for fear dismissal. During his tenure of office he has served under no less than twelve different Commissioners.

There is not a better known man in the Department of Agriculture than Prof. H. M. Wiley, the chief chemist of the bureau. Prof. Wiley is thoroughly familiar with every phase of his work and is regarded as one of the best-informed men in the office. He is particularly conversant with all matters relating to agriculture in the South, as he has traveled extensively through the territory south of the Mason and Dixon line and made a close study of the methods of agriculture in vogue there.

Mr. Balfour Recommends It as a Panacea for Many Faults. LONDON, March 25.—In introducing the Government education bill in the House of Commons yesterday the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour said it would establish one authority for all education, which would also be the rating authority. It would place voluntary schools in a position to bear their necessary part of the national system of education. It would discontinue all denominational squabbles, and the body in authority would have at its disposal all the skill of the district.

TEACHERS' STRIKE ENDS. School Directors Compromise With the Pedagogues. WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 25.—The five months' strike of the school teachers of Pittston township ended this morning when the schools were reopened. The pupils sorrowfully returned. The school directors, in order to save the schools, which must remain open seven months a year, to get the State appropriation, made overtures for peace. They asked the appropriation, due in a few weeks, to the teachers. It is \$2,100, not quite half of the salary due the teachers, but they decided to accept it as better than nothing.

BEAT THE NON-UNION MEN. Striking Telephone Linemen in a Riot at Chester. CHESTER, Pa., March 25.—The strike of the linemen employed by the United Telephone and Telegraph Company, which began here on Saturday afternoon, resulted in an assault on the non-union workers at noon yesterday. The men were A. Forman and J. J. Forman, who were brought here from Philadelphia this morning by the United Telephone Company. As the men left the exchange building they were set upon and beaten by about thirty strikers. Both men were severely injured. Forman's nose was broken, his lips lacerated, and his head cut by the kicks he received after he was knocked down.

Varsity Nine Selected. YALE MEN WHO WILL MAKE THE SOUTHERN TRIP. NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 25.—Captain Guernsey, of the Yale Varsity baseball nine, today selected the following players to go South on the Easter trip of the team, which begins tomorrow: Winslow and Lewis, catchers; Patton, Garvan, and McKelvey, pitchers; Chittenden and Littlefield, first base; DeSaules and Miller, second base; Thompson, shortstop; Guernsey, third base; Cote, Ward, Barnwell, and Shaw, outfield. Lewis and Cote are freshmen. This is the first time two freshmen have been taken on the Southern trip.

Capt. Newell Hargrave, of the Yale track team, today started his training table for the season.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

### HORSEWHIPPED A MAYOR.

Fair Protege of Mrs. Nation Attacks Topeka's Chief Magistrate.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 25.—Miss Blanche Boise, a protegee of Mrs. Nation, horsewhipped Mayor Barker in his office at the city building yesterday. Three times she slashed the mayor and then he sprang at her, gripped her by the throat, tore the rawhide out of her hand, and pushed her into the hall. As Miss Boise was thrust out of the office she exclaimed:

"Thank God, I've done it. I've horsewhipped you and now I'm going to horsewhip the Governor."

Before beginning her horsewhipping Miss Boise gave the mayor a severe scolding and accused him of being responsible for the fact that the joints are running openly in Topeka and for the murder which was recently committed in Roy Daniels' saloon. She then pulled the rawhide from the folds of her dress and before the mayor knew what had happened she struck him three times across the head and shoulders.

Miss Boise is a nurse by profession. She is about thirty-five years old and a handsome woman.

### SHIPWRECKED SAILORS

ARRIVE AT NEW YORK

Crew of American Schooner John K. Souther.

Boat Foundered Off Bahamas—Men Sent to New York by Consul at Nassau. Story of Hardship and Peril.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The British steamer Antilla, which arrived this morning, brought six shipwrecked seamen from Nassau, who were forwarded by the United States consul at that place.

The seamen were the crew of the American schooner John K. Souther, which foundered near Gingerbread Shoal, Bahamas.

The John K. Souther sailed from New York February 18, for Galveston, with cotton ties. From the time of sailing the schooner encountered heavy gales from the southeast and southwest, and generally rough weather with high seas, which caused the schooner to labor and strain.

The craft began to leak and the steam donkey pump was put to work to free her of water. The fuel was all consumed, and spare spars were cut up to feed the fire box of the donkey pump.

All efforts were unavailing, however, the vessel becoming so waterlogged that Captain Poole decided to abandon the craft.

The boats were made ready and the seamen went down, leaving the unfortunate men on the broad expanse of the ocean fifty miles from the nearest land.

The boats landed on one of the Bahama Islands, and the men were finally taken to Nassau on a sponge fishing vessel.

The John K. Souther was built at Thomaston, Me., in 1888, and was 571 tons register.

### PRISONERS BURN TWO JAILS.

Seven Lives Lost in Conflagrations Kindled to Aid Escape.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—The parish hall of St. Tammany, at Covington, was set on fire Sunday by a German named Garlieb, a Jew who was temporarily incarcerated there awaiting transportation to the State Insane Asylum.

Garlieb and a negro named Nicholson, in jail for drunkenness, were burned to death. The jail was a new one, the old jail having been burned down ten months ago by George Lewis, who tried to escape in this way. Lewis lost his life in the flames.

At Koshusko, Miss., the Attala County prison was also set on fire Sunday by five prisoners confined there, all negroes, who hoped in this way to escape. They failed in their purpose, however, as they were burned to death in the fire. The negroes were in jail for petty offences, except Philip Newell, who was confined for arson, and who is believed to have been the instigator in this case.

Both fires were due to the fact that prisoners are left alone in the jails on Sundays, when the jailer takes his day off.

### REFUSE TO TAKE SIDES.

Scotch Tobaccoists to Keep Out of the Trust Fight.

GLASGOW, March 25.—The retail tobaccoists of this city held a meeting today to consider the proposition made by the English and American Tobacco Trusts—the Imperial Tobacco Company (English)—and the Ogden Company, controlled by the Americans.

They decided unanimously that they would sign neither agreement. A motion was offered expressing disapproval of the offer made by the British concern in its circular and leaving the question of signing the American agreement open. The motion was not passed.

### INDICTMENTS AT ROCKVILLE.

Grand Jury Adjourns After Finding Eighteen True Bills.

ROCKVILLE, Md., March 24.—The grand jury for the March term of court adjourned today. They found eighteen bills of indictment and examined sixty-two witnesses.

In their report, the jury recommended that a retiring room for women witnesses be provided, and congratulate the people of the county on the good order and general observance of the law.

This morning Ernest Norris, a young white man, who was indicted by the grand jury for murder, was arraigned in court and pleaded not guilty, and asked for a jury trial. He has retained as counsel Messrs. Edward C. Peter and Alexander Kilgour.

The charge against Norris is the killing of a negro named Henson Smith. It is alleged that Norris and Smith had a quarrel and that Norris left Smith and got a pistol and returned and shot him. Judge Henderson set March 28 as the day for the trial to begin.

Telephone Companies Combine. CONCORD, N. H., March 25.—Negotiations between the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Kearsarge Telephone Company have been completed, and the lines of the latter company have become a part of the former's system. The New England had previously purchased the Merrimack County Telephone Company, so it now covers practically the whole of Merrimack county.

### CIVIC FEDERATION ACTS.

Meeting of the Committee on Conciliation Called for Wednesday.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The National Civic Federation has been asked to take a hand in the difficulty between the anthracite miners and the operators. This telegram was received yesterday by the Federation from John Mitchell, president of the miners.

"The anthracite mine workers have failed in their efforts to bring about a settlement of the wage scale, and have decided for a suspension of work on a day to be designated by the district officers. I am directed to appeal to the industrial department of the National Civic Federation to intervene in order to avert the coming industrial conflict."

The despatch was addressed to Senator Hanna. As Senator Hanna is in Washington, Secretary Ralph M. Easley opened the despatch and transmitted it by long-distance telephone to Senator Hanna. It was agreed they get the members of the Federation together and to bring about a pacific settlement.

The committee consists of Senator Hanna, Samuel Gompers, Oscar S. Straus, Charles A. Moore, Ralph M. Easley, Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter, Franklin McVagh, John Mitchell, Frank P. Sargent, James Dunan, J. Kruttschnitt, Marcus M. Marks, and William H. Pfahler. The committee will hold its first meeting Wednesday afternoon to look over the situation.

### SLAIN READING LOVE LETTERS.

Middle-Aged Woman's Infatuation Caused Double Tragedy.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Robert Stewart Hutchinson was shot to death at his dinner table in Newark yesterday by a middle-aged woman who was infatuated with him. He was reading a letter from a young girl, his sweetheart, at the time.

Hutchinson was an interior decorator, thirty years old. His slayer was Mrs. Lillian Wilson, fifty-four years old, who had been his landlady four years. As soon as Mrs. Wilson had shot Hutchinson she took carbolic acid and died almost immediately.

### MRS. HAINES ON TRIAL

FOR DAUGHTER'S DEATH

Charged With Fatally Beating Stepphild.

MONT HOLLY, N. J., March 25.—From her cell in the jail here, Mrs. Mabel Haines was taken today and placed on trial for the murder of her stepdaughter, Gwendoline, who at the time of her death, on March 31, 1901, was a trifle less than three years old.

The trial promises to be sensational. It is the theory of the prosecution that Mrs. Haines deliberately killed Gwendoline through jealousy of Mr. Haines' first wife, who was a school girl friend and afterwards a sister school teacher.

Mabel Fenton married Mr. Haines six weeks after the death of the first Mrs. Haines.

After the marriage, it is alleged, the second Mrs. Haines treated little Gwendoline well until after her own first baby was born.

After that, the charges say, she maltreated the first little one constantly. It is alleged she beat it, pounded it head against the wall, and forced it to stand in corners until the child fell to the floor from exhaustion.

It is further alleged that on one occasion, in referring to Gwendoline, the accused woman said:

"It's hard to kill her."

It is asserted the accused whipped the child twice a day, giving it a beating in the morning and another in the afternoon. This, it is alleged, she called "giving the first her deserts."

The night the child died, the woman who lived in the other half of the Haines house heard the child being beaten. Early in April the little girl died. The physician who was called after she was dead found the nose crushed in and the head bruised.

He refused to issue a death certificate and notified the authorities. There were hints at poison as well as violence, and the contents of the stomach were analyzed. The chemist found seven and one-half grains of arsenic in the body.

### METEORS AT MILLWOOD.

Unusual Phenomenon Occurs at Little Virginia Town.

WINCHESTER, Va., March 25.—An unusual phenomenon was witnessed by a large number of people at Millwood, near here, Sunday afternoon, when a number of large meteors fell in broad daylight.

The largest, which was glowing white hot, fell near a schoolhouse, in front of which a crowd of people was gathered, striking the ground with a force that shook the earth around, and tore a large hole in the ground.

Men have been digging for the meteor but have not found it.

### FORTUNE TO FARM HAND.

Widow Ignores Relatives in Making Her Will.

BUFFALO, March 25.—By the terms of the will of Delia B. Jones, of Mount Morris, which has just been made public, D. Earl Ayrault, a farm hand, who had been in the testator's employ, gets the bulk of the estate, which is valued at \$50,000.

It is estimated Ayrault's share will be \$40,000. It is said many relatives in Western New York have been ignored to the benefit of the farm hand, who now will live in the Jones home.

### Good for Bad Teeth.

Not Bad for Good Teeth

SOZODONT PERFECT LIQUID DENTIFRICE FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH 25c EACH

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER HALL & RUCKEL, New York

## GREAT AMERICAN STORE FOR BOMBAY

Consul Free Submits an Interesting Suggestion.

TO CAPTURE INDIA'S TRADE

He Thinks the "Department" Plan Would Be Effective.

### AT WORK ON THE SCHEME

American in India Now Seeking to Interest Manufacturers in a Project of the Kind—United States Does Not Receive a Fair Share of Trade.

The American Consul at Bombay, William Thomas Free, makes, in a communication just received at the State Department, an exceedingly interesting suggestion—one to the effect that American manufacturers combine and establish in Bombay a great department store.

Says Mr. Free:

"Now that the American manufacturer is trying to gain a fair share of trade in the world's markets, I would suggest that he give more attention to India. On the peninsula, which is about half the size of the United States, reside 300,000,000 people, or about one-fifth of all the inhabitants of the earth."

"The exports of India exceed its imports. A careful examination of its foreign trade will show that, with few exceptions, India sells raw material and buys finished products, and therefore is substantially a consuming nation. During the fiscal year 1900-1901, the foreign trade of India amounted to about \$62,000,000. Of this, \$33,000,000 represented exports and \$29,000,000 imports. The lion's share, or about two-fifths of the entire trade, went to the United Kingdom."

The United States was the third largest purchaser of India's exports, China occupying second place. As an exporter to India, the United States ranks near the end of the list. It is some consolation to know, however, that if all the articles imported from the United States to India—many of which lose their identity in being transhipped in Europe—were traceable, our sales would make a much better showing."

"Great Britain is not increasing its trade with India, yet when one considers the number of years that it has enjoyed a substantial monopoly in this respect, one can form some idea of the importance of the trade."

"The United States has been contributing to the wealth of the British Empire."

"Finally, of Asia and its islands have a population of perhaps 800,000,000 people and a trade worth probably \$2,000,000,000 a year. Of this trade the United States does not share a fair share. Indeed, than some nations which, to reach it, have two seas to our one to cross."

"Few, if any, cities in the Orient offer better facilities for exploiting American goods than Bombay. It possesses a magnificent harbor, extensive systems of railways freight lines run, and its steamship lines radiate from it to all parts of the globe. It is a great trading mart, at once sea and land, and the national gateway to India."

Bombay ranks third in the British Empire in the value of its annual export and import trade. London and Liverpool being first and second, respectively. Before the plague reduced its population, next to London it was the largest city in the Empire. During the past year its exports were valued at \$120,000,000 and its imports at \$112,000,000, making a total foreign trade of \$232,000,000, or nearly half of that of all India."

"Commerce with America is increasing. An exceedingly friendly feeling toward the United States exists among the people of India, and all the American people are popular. A number of our business concerns have established agencies and branch houses here, and others are sending trained representatives into the field."

"I have a strong recommendation to our exporters. Many letters of enquiry, catalogues, advertising sheets, and price lists are sent to the field. While this way of obtaining business is not over-productive, yet it shows that our people are beginning to realize the opportunities for trade in India."

"The Indian native is not prevented by patriotism from buying where he can secure the best and cheapest goods—especially the cheap goods. He naturally desires to examine the article he buys, and if 'spot' cash is required, he in turn demands 'spot' delivery."

"I wish to impress upon the American manufacturer or exporter the desirability of placing his wares on actual sale in this market. Sample rooms, catalogues, price lists, employment of native agents, etc., have been, so far as my observation goes, somewhat barren of substantial results. The way to sell goods is to simply sell them, and the less complication the better. It would be hard to improve upon the method used by our large concerns. The merchant shows his goods, the buyer makes his selection, pays the price, and takes the article. That is all. What can be more simple? This method of buying and selling has succeeded well at home; why not abroad?"

"When credit sales, catalogues and samples, foreign museums, agencies, and other schemes are introduced, complications arise, all of which tend to increase the price to the consumer, without any additional advantage to the seller. I therefore recommend to the enterprising American exporter not wishing to assume the expense of sole representation in this market, that he associate himself with some noncompeting firm in a joint representation of their products."

"In accordance with this plan, an American department store, composed of ten or twelve departments of noncompeting mercantile lines, each controlled by a substantial firm, could be established in Bombay, and all under the supervision of a man of large local and general experience. Such a concern should be a stock company, and where time is not an important consideration, the present indent system could be used. The stock of the different concerns could be increased or decreased, or new lines added, or other necessary changes made, as the business demanded or experience suggested. The various noncompeting lines that would probably prove successful are:

"Boots and shoes, carriages, bicycles, and automobiles, hardware, shell goods, edged tools, stoves, cooking utensils, etc., iron and steel, structural and corrugated iron, wire and safes, leather, harness, and trunks, jewelry, clocks, and watches, dry goods, piece goods, and sewing machines, furniture, including office furniture, canned goods, preserves, cured meats, fish, and dried fruits, stationery, paper, certain lines of books, maps, typewriters, and office supplies."

"Local firms dealing in these lines of American goods should be consulted and an understanding reached, so that conflict of business interests would be avoided."

"Our manufacturers and exporters will at once see the many advantages of an American department store in this city. The unity of the various business representatives of the United States in this city, and the fact that the United States is the largest source of supply for the people and keeping their houses in touch with the market, are strong arguments in its favor. The goods being on hand, could be sold on credit, or at once delivered for cash, a feature that speaks for itself."

"There is an American citizen living here who has been in business in Bombay for some years as the principal of a merchant and commission house. He has so much faith in this scheme for the establishment of an American department store that he is not only desirous of giving his attention to it, but is willing to invest money in the concern."

"He informs me that he is writing up the plan and will place it before American exporters."

### Easter—1902.

J. H. SMALL & SONS, FLORISTS,

Invite you to view their magnificent display of FLORAL NOVELTIES AND PLANTS

Fourteenth and G Sts., Washington, Waldorf-Astoria (Ball Room, 1st floor) and 1153 Broadway, New York.

Flowers delivered to all parts of the United States.

mh253

## Some Excellent Cloth Values.

\$1.19 for \$1.50 Value New Spring Venetian Cloths.

52 inches wide, a beautiful spring fabric that will wear and give satisfaction; dust resisting; our own collection of newest colorings and black; actual value, \$1.50 per yard. Special, \$1.19 per yard. Costs you nothing to examine.

### 79c for \$1.19 Value

New Spring Broadcloths.

52 inches wide, twilled back, warranted to wear and retain perfect finish after steaming; all the wanted colors and black; actual value, \$1.19 per yard. Special, 79c per yard. We do not ask you to buy.

### 98c for \$1.50 Value

Good Weight All-wool Melfon Cloth.

56 inches wide, all wool; a good, firm, compact cloth, manufactured for uniforms, skirts, etc.; colors are browns, blues, greys, and blacks; actual value, \$1.50 per yard. Special, 98c per yard. Bring samples for comparison.

### Having purchased 1,656 Ladies' All-India Silk Embroidered Turn-over Collars at a ridiculously low price, we shall sell them at the low price of

Two for 25c.

There is not a collar in this lot worth less than 25c. Come early to get the choice. Bargain Table main aisle.

## Lansburgh & Bro

420 to 426 Seventh Street.

## EASTER WEDDINGS

Will soon be in order, and if you are directly concerned, you will be interested in knowing that we make a specialty of starting newly-married couples to housekeeping. The purpose of this great credit house of ours is to make housekeeping an easy matter for the man of moderate means. There isn't an article necessary to complete housekeeping that cannot be bought here on

## CREDIT

We are ready and willing to arrange all payments to suit your income and convenience. There is no handsoner or more durable furniture made in America than ours—and we guarantee every dollar's worth of it to give perfect satisfaction. Our credit prices are marked in plain figures, and are as low as anybody's cash prices. So, if you are to be wedded this Easter, let us furnish your home.

## Peter Grogan,

817-819-821-823 7th St.

Between H and I Sts.

## THE Cecilian

THE PERFECT PIANO PLAYER

STEINWAY AND OTHER PIANOS

Drop's Music House

625 Pa. Ave.

## It Costs You Nothing